

APPENDIX 12: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

APPENDIX 12: GLOSSARY OF TERMS

AADT	Average Annual Daily Traffic. AADT is measure of the average traffic volume found on a segment of highway. Specifically, AADT is the daily number of vehicles (or traffic) averaged over a calendar or fiscal year on a particular segment of highway.
ADOT	Arizona Department of Transportation.
BANOBRAS	Banco Nacional de Obras y Servicios [National Bank of Works and Services]. This is Mexico's Development Bank, and it deals with transportation budgeting and also serves as the conduit for loans and grants from the World Bank and Inter-American Development Bank.
BGIS	Binational Border Geographic Information System. A project designed to associate corridor and transportation project data within the GIS system
BINS	Binational Border Transportation Infrastructure Needs Assessment Study.
B-O-T	Build-Operate-Transfer System. A system where the government grants a concession for a toll road to a winning bidder, who then builds, operates and after a number of years, transfers the projects back to government ownership.
BTS	Bureau of Transportation Statistics. The BTS is a US Federal agency that began operation in 1992 and is part of the US Department of Transportation. The BTS was established under the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act [ISTEA] of 1991 to collect data, analyze and report on transportation statistics to ensure the most cost-effective use of transportation-monitoring resources. The BTS brings a greater degree of coordination, comparability, and quality standards to transportation data.
CABIN	Comisión de Avalúos de Bienes Nacionales. CABIN is a Mexican Federal agency responsible for infrastructure in the POEs.
CALTRANS	The California Department of Transportation.
Capacity	In the BINS study this refers to peak hour capacity which is the maximum number of vehicles that can pass over a given segment of a roadway in the morning or evening peak hour.
CAPUFE	<i>Caminos y Puentes Federales de Ingreso</i> . CAPUFE is the Mexican Federal highway toll road agency associated with the SCT. CAPUFE is a decentralized agency responsible for the operation and maintenance of toll roads and bridges built with federal funds before private investment was allowed in infrastructure projects. As of 1998, the highway network covered by CAPUFE included about 1,360 km and 33 bridges, 12 of

them across international borders. Its function in the planning process is limited to programming and budgeting objectives, since planning for added infrastructure is performed by another SCT agency. CAPUFE is authorized to propose and implement solutions for operational problems occurring at border crossing bridges. Its financial capability (previous authorization from SHCP) gives high leverage to this agency.

CBI	Coordinated Border Infrastructure Program. A provision in the United States Transportation Equity Act for the 21 st Century legislation to provide funds for projects those are important to binational transportation.
CMAQ	Congestion Mitigation and Air Quality program. A US federal government program under TEA-21 that aims to improve air quality in geographical areas that do not meet US Federal government air quality standards ["non-attainment" areas]. This program provides additional funding for the construction of non-single occupancy vehicle (SOV) projects.
CODESOL	A Mexican agreement for Social Development. The budget request for the state and part of the national planning exercise.
COPLADE	In Mexico, a state level planning agency responsible for the economic development plans of the state.
COPLADEM	In Mexico, a local level planning agency responsible for the economic development plans of the jurisdiction.
Corridor	A combination of modes that move people, vehicles and goods from one location to another. In general, a transportation corridor is not just one road or rail line, but a combination of modes.
CTC	California Transportation Commission. This nine member board oversees the California Department of Transportation [CALTRANS] and the programming of funds for projects sponsored by Metropolitan Planning Organizations.
DOT	In the United States, this refers to a Department of Transportation. This can occur at the Federal level, where there is the US DOT or the state level, for example the Arizona Department of Transportation or ADOT.
FAA	The United States Federal Aviation Administration. This agency is responsible for implementing federal policy for airports and air travel.
FAHP	The United States Federal-aid Highway Program. This is a federal grant program that provides highway funds to states and local governments.
FHWA	The United States Federal Highway Administration. This federal agency is responsible for disbursing highway funds to state and local governments and assuring compliance with federal requirements.
FRA	The United States Federal Railroad Administration. This agency is responsible for regulating rail travel.

FNM	A Mexican railroad titled Ferrocarriles Nacionales de Mexico (FNM – National Railroads of Mexico). FNM is a state-owned company in the process of being privatized now that Mexican law has been amended to allow private investment in the railway system.
FTA	The United States Federal Transit Administration. This agency is responsible for disbursing transit funds and providing technical assistance on transit projects to state and local governments.
GSA	The United States General Services Administration. This US federal agency is responsible for design, construction and maintenance of border station facilities leased to federal inspection services.
HPC	High Priority Corridors. The Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991 (ISTEA), the National Highway System Designation Act of 1995 (NHS), and the Transportation Equity Act for the 21st Century (TEA-21) authorized 44 "high-priority corridors." The first 23 were designated by ISTEA, the next 12 by NHS, 18 by TEA-21, and one by the Fiscal Year 2002 Transportation Appropriations Bill. These corridors were deemed by this legislation to be of national importance.
INS	The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service. This federal agency is responsible for enforcing immigration policies, including inspections at international ports of entry.
ISTEA	The United States Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act of 1991. This landmark federal government legislation reformed transportation planning in the US, by providing greater planning and programming flexibility for local governments and a greater emphasis on multimodal planning.
JWC	<p>Joint Working Committee. The US/Mexico JWC is a working committee that was formed under a Memorandum of Understanding signed between the United States and Mexico in 1994. Their purpose is to cooperate on land transportation planning and to establish methods and procedures to analyze current and future highway transportation infrastructure needs to facilitate efficient, safe and economical Crossborder transportation movements. The JWC is composed of the following members:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Four representatives of the Department of Transportation; • One representative from each of the four border states of the United States; • One representative from the United States delegation to the United States-Mexico Bilateral Committee on Bridges and Border Crossings; • Four representatives of the Secretariat de Comunicaciones y Transportes; • One representative from the Mexican delegation to the Mexico-United States Bilateral Committee on Bridges and Border Crossings; and • One representative from each of the six border states of Mexico. <p>One representative for the Department of Transportation and one representative from the Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes will serve as co-chairs for the JWC. Other Federal and state transportation representatives may be included, as appropriate and as decided by the parties, in the Joint Working Committee.</p>

km	Kilometers
LATTS	Latin America Trade and Transportation Study. A study conducted by Wilbur Smith Associates in conjunction with DRI/McGraw Hill, R.K. Johns, VZM Transystems, HNTB Corporation, WHM Transportation, "Latin America Trade and Transportation Study", March 2001. The purpose of the LATTS was to evaluate opportunities for trade with Latin America, and to determine transportation infrastructure investment needs to capitalize on the projected trade.
LOS	<p>Level of Service. This is a qualitative measure describing operational conditions or congestion within a traffic stream, and the perception by motorists. There is a scale that ranges from free flow to gridlock. For most roads the LOS varies from A to E; for freeways and expressways LOS varies from A to F3. Listed below are the letters and their description:</p> <p>A = Free Flow</p> <p>B = Free to stable flow, light to moderate volumes</p> <p>C = Stable flow, moderate volumes, freedom to maneuver noticeably restricted</p> <p>D = Approaches unstable flow, heavy volumes, very limited freedom to maneuver</p> <p>E = Extremely unstable flow, maneuverability & psychological comfort very poor</p> <p>F0 = Forced flow, heavy congestion, long queues form behind breakdown point, stop and go</p> <p>F1 = Very heavy congestion, very long queues; 1-2 hour delay</p> <p>F2 = Extremely heavy congestion, longer queues, more numerous breakdown points, longer stop periods; 2-3 hour delay</p> <p>F3 = Gridlock; 3+ hours of delay</p>
Mode	Refers to transport options. For individuals this would include airplanes for air travel, ships for water travel, and for land travel there are rail options [subway, light rail, etc.], automobiles, buses, bicycles or foot travel [pedestrian].
MPO	Metropolitan Planning Organization. A US regional transportation planning organization responsible for developing plans for large metropolitan areas.
NAFTA	North American Free Trade Agreement. Under NAFTA, all non-tariff barriers to agricultural trade between the United States and Mexico were eliminated. In addition, many tariffs were eliminated immediately, with others being phased out over periods of 5 to 15 years. Signatories to the document are Canada, Mexico and the United States and the agreement was implemented January 1, 1994.
NCPD	The United States National Corridor Planning and Development Program. This is a provision in US TEA-21 legislation that provide funds for the nation's most important transportation corridors.
NHS	National Highway System. The US NHS includes the Interstate Highway System as well as other roads important to the nation's economy, defense, and mobility. The NHS was developed by the Department of Transportation in cooperation with the states, local officials, and metropolitan planning organizations and includes about 160,000 miles 256,000 km of roadway.

PND	Plan Nacional de Desarrollo. [The Mexican National Development Plan]. This plan imposes laws for state and local governments, which require them to formulate their own distinct development plans (including transportation).
POE	Port of Entry. A POE is gateway or entry point to a country, where people and goods legally enter the country. There are POEs on land for those entering on bicycles, buses, passenger vehicles, trains, trucks, or walking. There are also POEs at airports for those flying into a country, and POEs at maritime ports for those entering on a seagoing vessel. This location is typically operated by the Federal Government of the country and inspections typically review papers for those entering [passports and visa] and bills of lading for articles being imported.
RTP	Regional Transportation Plan. This is a long-term multimodal transportation plan prepared by an MPO for its US region (typically 20-year outlook).
SAHOPE	The Mexican Secretaria de Asentamientos Humanos y Obras Publicas del Estado, Gobierno del Estado de Baja California [State Secretariat of Human Settlements and Public Works, State Government of Baja California]. It is responsible for developing the state development plan, which includes individual city plans.
SCT	Mexican Secretaria de Comunicaciones y Transportes [Secretariat of Communications and Transportation]. This Federal Agency is in charge of interstate highways and border crossings. Created in 1891, it is responsible for the formulation and implementation of policies, plans and programs aimed at the development of communications and transportation. Originally, SCT rendered its services and executed the public works directly through sub agencies within its organizational structure. At present, SCT has been converted into a regulatory and coordinating organization over all public and private entities involved in communications and all modes of transportation activities.
SDI	Safety Data Initiative. A program established by the US Department of Transportation whose goal is to improve the quality of transportation data such that the US travel risk factors can be identified, quantified and minimized.
SEDESOL	Secretaria de Desarrollo Social – The Mexican Secretariat of Social Development is responsible for urban planning in border cities.
SHCP	Secretaría de Hacienda y Crédito Público (Ministry of Finance and Public Credit). This Ministry has budget authority to commit federal funds to projects.
SOV	Single Occupancy Vehicles. Vehicles on the road that only have one occupant.
SENTRI	Secure Electronic Network for Travelers' Rapid Inspection.
SPP	The Mexican Department of Budget and Planning. This agency is involved in transportation planning at the state and local level.

SRE	The Mexican Secretaria de Relaciones Exteriores. This Federal Agency encourages participation in the planning, construction, and operation process of international bridges and border crossings.
STIP	A US State Transportation Improvement Program. This is a short-term transportation program that includes all the programmed transportation improvements in a given US state.
STP	A US State Transportation Plan. This is a long-term transportation plan adopted by the department of transportation of a US state.
TEA-21	The United States Transportation Equity Act for the Twenty-First Century. The 1998 reauthorization of the ISTEA legislation expires in 2003.
TIP	A United States Transportation Improvement Program. This is a short-term program of improvements to an existing transportation system adopted by a US MPO.
TMA	A United States Transportation Management Area. This is a local jurisdiction in a metropolitan area of more than 200,000 residents responsible for regional transportation planning (often the same jurisdiction as an MPO).
TxDOT	Texas Department of Transportation.
UAC	SCT's Toll Road Unit
USDA	United States Department of Agriculture. This federal agency is responsible for agricultural inspections at international ports of entry.
USDOT	United States Department of Transportation. This is a cabinet level agency of the federal government responsible for overseeing federal transportation agencies and disbursing funds to lower levels of government.
WTTN	Western Transportation Trade Network. The WTTN is a surface freight transportation concept specified by Wilbur Smith and Associates [consulting company] for 17 states in the western part of the United States. The WTTN takes a "big picture" view of the trade corridors within the western part of the US. The concepts were published in a report titled "Western Transportation Trade Network – WTTN", 1999.